PERILS OF THE DEEP.

A DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK OFF THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Missing Steamer Aden Found by the Vessel Searching for Her-The Survivors of the Crew and Passengers Rescued After Seventeen Days of Peril and Suffering-Twenty-Five Passengers and Many of the Crew Lost.

Aden, June 29.-The Indian government's steamer Mayo, sent out in search of the missing steamer Aden, from Yokohama on April 28th, via Colombo and Aden for London, which was last heard of when leaving Colombo on June 1st for this port, has returned here and reports that the Aden was totally lost off the island of Socotra, at the eastern extremity of Africa, on the morning of June 9th.

The Aden carried thirty-four passengers from China and Japan.

The captain of the wrecked steamer, some of her officers and crew and seven white passengers were swept overboard and drowned very soon after she ran ashore. Eight lady passengers, nine children, two officers and a few of the Aden's crew succeeded in getting away from the wreck in a boat, but they have not been heard of since.

The Mayo saved nine of the Aden's passengers and three of the white and thirty-three of the natives of the steamer's crew. All of these persons were rescued just as the Aden was breaking up. In all, the drowned and missing include twenty-five passengers, twenty European officers and thirty-

three natives of the Aden's crew. London, June 30.-A dispatch to The

Daily Mail from Aden, Arabia, says: "Two days after leaving Colombo the Aden was struck by a severe monsoon, with squalls, violent and incessant. Day by day the weather grew thicker and the passengers became more and more alarmed. At 3 o'clock on the into the vehicle occupied by the young morning of June 9th the vessel struck | ladies, driving the carriage pole through the Rasradresa reef, on the eastern the backs of both seats of that vehicle coast of the island of Socotra. The engine room was instantly flooded and utter darkness ensued. Wild with panic, the passengers rushed from their cabins and fled terror-stricken to the upper deck in the scantiest clothing. The women and children screamed in fright and confusion, but the men retained their self-possession and courageously assisted the officers and crew to do their best to save the vessel and to inspire calmness. But it was soon seen that the steamer could not survive the shock and that the only chance for safety lay in the boats. Life belts were distributed, distress signals given and the boats on the lee side prepared for launching. Those on the weather side meantime, seeing that some hours were likely to elapse before it would be possible to launch the boats, the passeners gladly accepted the assistance of

the crew to obtain more clothing. 'The storm continued to increase in violence. Great seas washed the vessel with terrific force. Daylight brought no relief and only served to reveal still further the awful situation. Misfortune followed misfortune. A lifeboat was lowered, only to be swept away immediately with three Lascars and the first officer, Mr. Carden. The gig was dispatched to the rescue with Mr. Miller, the second officer, but, to the despair of all, both boats were rapidly swept

"The only remaining lifeboat was then lowered amid a scene of intense emotion. A cry of anguish broke from the lips even of the men when this half capsized, throwing the sailors and the stores into the sea. After great efforts, the boat was righted and the women and children were lowered into it, with the exception of the Mesdames Gillett. Pearce and Strain, who heroically decided to share the fate of their husbands, and Misses Lloyd and Weller, who remained on board. The boat, manned by a European crew, left in a tremendous sea and drifted rapidly out of sight.

'Vast waves still swept the wreck, lashing the people about and leaving hem almost prostrate on the deck. One by one, men, women and children, grown too weak to withstand the repeated buffetings, were washed overboard in sight of those who were momentarily expecting the same fate. Among the first thus engulfed were Mr. and Mrs. Strain and their two boro ask for the pardon, as do also children; Misses Lloyd and Weller, the missionaries; Mrs. Pearce's baby with its Chinese nurse and then Captain Hill, whose leg was broken, but who had borne himself calmly and bravely. and many other South Carolinians. He was washed overboard with several This case has attracted much attenof the native crew.

"All day the victims were picked off one by one, until 5 o'clock in the after- The Park hotel was sold today by noon, when those who still survived, the Page Lumber Company, of Aberhurt and passed the night in suspense and bodily pain, huddled in the small cabin which they expected would be their tomb. None of the survivors whom I have seen cares to talk of this

terrible night. "The storm abated slightly on the morning of the 10th, and those who were able to nove began to search for to assert itse f over more acute privations. This proved a task of the greatest danger, as big seas were still sweeping the vessel. The fourth engineer, while trying to procure water near the poop, was struck senseless and almost washed overboard before he could be dragged to a place of

safety. "The search for food resulted in their getting very little of it, and this was shared out equally and in very small portions. All the time desperate men kept a sharp lookout. But no vessel then the distress signal was not seen. On the 17th and again on the 20th other vessels were sighted; but the sigmals either were not seen or were ignored. These unhappy episodes caus- deemed necessary. Communication is ed painful and half crazed scenes of bad between the islands. It is not as rage among those who had been pre- it is in this country, and even after the viously self-controlled. Each day it news reached there it would take sevwas necessary to curtail the allowance | eral days to circulate it among the of rations. Mrs. Gillett did the cater- people."

ing and contributed greatly to cheering up the ship's company.

"The weather usually moderated in the morning but always increased in violence during the afternoon. Frequently a sea thirty feet high would sweep the deck from stem to stern and carry away portions of the vessel. On June 25th, when things were at their worst and the food suply was almost exhausted, Messrs. White, Kelt, Kave and Valpy bravely ventured across the deck to the store room and got a fresh supply. That evening two steamers were sighted. One anchored under the lee of the island. As soon as she was sighted a Lascar mounted the rigging and signalled her. In reply candles burned at her portholes and at day break on the 26th a suspense of seventeen days was relieved by the spectacle of the steamer rounding the point and heading toward the wreck. She drop-

ped anchor about a mile away. "A heavy sea was still running, but the wind had moderated slightly. With Weartfelt joy, mingled with tears of the then and hysterical sobbing of the women, they saw the life boat lowered. It took her three-quarters of an hour to reach the wreck. Every one rushed to the broken side of the ship. It was the life boat of the Indian government steamer Mayo and in charge of Lieutenants Dobin and Goldsmith. They skilfully avoided the tremendous wash and rescued all of the survivors in two

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Of Four Young Ladies at Wilson-A Carriage in Which They are Riding Wrecked by a Run-a-Way Team.

(Special to The Messenger.) Wilson, N. C., June 29.-A miraculous death occurred here this afternoon. I made of china, porcelain, etc. Misses Katherine and Margaret Clarke, Fredericksburg, Va., and Miss Mary and \$7 per 1,000 in bulk. Brandon, of New Orleans, were driving | Senator Vest asked what climatic or home from the baseball park in a surrey. They had reached a point about three duty. blocks from the centre of the town when they were overtaken by a pair of runaway horses dragging a light hack. The driver of the runaway team had been thrown out and the horses, wild with fright, dashed and passing in its course immediately between the two young ladies occupying either seat, but touching neither. In a second's time the two teams were a mass of broken wood and struggling horses Fortunately a crowd of men were upon the scene and the horses of both turnouts were seized from every side and the young ladies assisted in their escape from their perilous position. Had the pole struck the front carriage six inches either to the right or the left, two of the young ladies must have been impaled upon its point, and instant death would doubtless

had already been washed away. In the The Negro Campaign for Local School

Taxation. (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 29.-The executive committee of the Colored State Teachers' Association this afternoon appointed the following committees to put before their race in North Carolina the importance of the August public school election: Steering committee-A. B. Vincent, E. E. Smith, John R. Hawkins, A. G. Davis, C. N. Hunter Finance committee-R. H. W. Leak, J. E. King, H. E. Hogans, Berry O'Kelly, W. C. Coleman, C. N. Hunter, R. R. Fitzgerald. Committee on address to voters of the state-N. C. Bruce, C. N. Hunter, E. A. Johnson, A. W. Pegues John C. Dancy. Sixteen were chosen to deliver lectures on subject, as follows: George H. White, H. P. Cheatham, J. H. Young, Bishop John W. Hood, J. A. Whitted, E. E. Smith, A. W. Pegues, J. A. Savage, S. N. Vick, Bishop Petty.

Another Pardon-Park Hotel Sold. (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 29.-Governor Russell pardons B. B. Snow, a citizen of South Carolina, who was serving a five-year sentence in the penitentiary for stealing a horse in Guilford county. He says there is grave doubt as to Snow's mental soundness; that the judge, solicitor and mayor of Greens-Governor Evans, of South Carolina, Judge Gary and the speaker of the house of representatives of that state,

retreated below. Many were badly deen, to J. L. Brown, late owner of Hotel Bon-Air, at Littleton.

How Expenses of Elections Are to be Paid-

(Special to The Messenger.) an inquiry from the superintendent of public instruction, the attorney genfood, hunger until then having failed eral today decided that the expenses of the August election on local aid to port from which Senator Tillman read public schools cannot be paid out of the school funds, but must be paid out appointed by a republican legislature. of the general fund.

No Petition in Favor of Queen Lil

Washington, June 30.-Captain Julius A. Palmer, private secretary to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, today said there was positively no truth in the rumor that a monster petition was being forwarded here from Hawaii by the exqueen's subjects in her favor. "The was sighted until the 13th, and even people of Hawaii," he said, "have as yet learned nothing about the treaty having been signed. We were not expecting such an act on the part of the administration, so a petition was not

TILLMAN AND CHANDLER.

THESE TWO SENATORS ENLIVEN THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The New Englander Attempts to Poke Fun at the South Carolina Senator, but No hing is Made Off Him-Tillman Explains Schedules Disposed of.

Washington, June 29.-Several hundred pension bills were reported as a result of the meetings of the pension committee since the present congress assembled. It took half an hour to read the list of private pension bills. When it was concluded Senator Morgan commented on the fact that the men and women named in these bills must wait for relief, owing to the inactivity on the part of one of the branches of congress. At this time congress was without the opportunity or liberty to pass one of these pension bills. Congress was not even in session, asserted Senator Morgan. The lawyers of the country would look into this question, and there was a great deal of trouble ahead over this question of congress being in session.

The tariff bill was then taken up and paragraph 189, relating to watch movements, clocks, etc., perfected by striking out the clauses on watches and on jewels for making watches and confinescape of four young ladies from instant | ing the paragraph to those articles not

Pineapples were changed to 7 cents accompanied by Miss Bertie Burruss, of per cubic foot in barrels and packages

ida produced pineapples, and great fice, exclaimed Senator Tillman, the pressure had been brought to bear for adequate protection.

"Where did the pressure come from?" asked Senator Bacon, of Georgia. "I cannot give specifications," responded Senator Allison, "but I will say it comes from both sides of this

The Florida senators, Mallory and Pasco, democrats, explained the recent developments of the pineapple industry in Florida, which led Senator Gray, of Delaware, to say in an animated response that it would have been better had Florida lands been left on primeval simplicity if their use for raising pineapples was to be followed by a tax on the bulk of the people. Senator Pasco urged that Florida

fruits should receive the same benefits as those of the north. Senator Vest moved to reduce the

rate on pineapples to 20 per cent. ad valorem—rejected. Lead ore and lead in pigs were then considered, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, speaking at length against the committee rates. A vote was then taken on the committee amendment, making the duty on lead ore 1½ cents a pound, and it was agreed to-30 to 23 -and the lead

ore paragraph was agreed to as re-On paragraph 180, relating to lead in pigs, etc., the rate was increased from 2 to 21/4 cents a pound, the duty of 21/2 cents on lead in sheets, etc., being re-

A substitute for paragraph 182 (mica) was agreed to, viz: unmanufactured mica, 5 cents per pound and 20 per

cent ad valorem. Gypsum was changed, making the duty on the crude article \$1 per ton, and in that form went over at Senator

Butler's request. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was then recognized for a speech in support of the following amendments to the bill: "That there shall be collected a head

tax of \$100 on all imigrants coming to the United States by land or water.

"That it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any alien who does not intend to become an American citizen, or who retains his citizenship in a foreign country, to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor within the borders thereof.

"Provided that this section and the one immediately preceding shall only remain in force until silver shall be admitted to our mints for coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 on the same

condition with gold." Senator Tillman spoke of the rapid spread of pauperism, as shown by the statistics of the jails and prisons. It was time, he said, to keep platform promises, to do something for labor, to keep back those million immigrants annually arriving and to place a value on American citizenship. "To sell it at \$100 a head," suggested

Senator Chandier, ironically. "Oh; if the senator wants a colloquy with me he can have it before I get through," answered Senator Tillman. Senator Tillman spoke of the miserable condition of the coal miners of Pennsylvania and read from official reports saying many of the miners were compelled to live like beasts. "And Raleigh, N. C., June 29.-In reply to this," exclaimed Senator Tillman, derisively, "when senators were framing their laws for the protection of American labor and American industry." Senator Quay remarked that the re-

was made by a republican committee.

"And I am asking a republican congress to protect these people against competition," declared Senator Tillman. "Will you do it? Dare you do it? Or will you be satisfied with giving labor lip service?" He gave the extent of the slum element in New York, Baltimore, Chicago and other cities and said that showed where the big republican majorities came from last year. The senator dealt more in statistics than usual, although he added the characteristic vehemence of voice and gesture to his remarks. He closed with a gloomy prediction that if the tide of immigration was not turned back the country would be torn by revolu-

why it was that the immigration bill native of Virginia.

the Paris commune.

passed by republican majorities in the congress had been defeated. "Because your republican president,

Grover Cleveland, vetoed it," shouted

Senator Tillman. Amid laughter, Senator Chandler protested against having Mr. Cleveland designated as a republican when the senator from South Carolina (Tillman) had joined other democrats in electing

that president as a democrat. "Yes," observed Senator Tillman, His Record as a Clevelandite-A Tedious while the galleries roared, "I ask for-Day on the Tariff Bill-Lead and Mica giveness for that, and promise, so help me God, I'll never do it again."

Senator Chandler went on to say that the failure of the only recent amendment to the immigration laws was defeated by a democratic president, "And the senator should have turned the tines of his pitchfork on Grover Cleveland and left the republican party for another day," continued the senator in

Here Senator Tillman insisted on "setting himself straight on Grover Cleveland," and, in spite of protests, he proceeded rapidly to assert that in 1892 he went to the national convention at the head of the South Carolina delegation, after the state convention had declared Mr. Cleveland to be a "prostitute of democracy."

Senator Chandler here interposed a protest, and, with mock seriousness, convulsed the senate by refusing to yield longer. "I cannot permit," he said, "such language against the president of the senator's party." He would yield only in case the South Carolina senator adopted his usual courtesy and respectful style toward the late presi-

Senator Tillman started to review the circumstances of his support of Mr. Cleveland. The senator said the South Carolina delegation had voted against Mr. Cleveland up to the time of the national convention, being four years in advance of their brethren of the south in learning his character. But, after he was nominated, South Carolina accepted the result, having participated in the convention, and gave Mr. Clevesanitary reason justified this heavy land one of the biggest majorities in the history of the state. So that if blame rested on the president individually, and not on those bound by party ties who had supported him. "And now I hope the senator will not twit me again for having made a fool of myself once."

Senator Chandler, continuing his mock-serious manner, insisted now that the president was gone the members of the democratic party were responsible for all his acts, good and bad.

The senator was speedily involved in another colloquy with Senator Tillman, during which the South Carolina senator referred to Senator Chandler as "you."

"I must object to this unparliamentary action," interposed Senator Chandler, "as the senator's direct use of 'you' frightens me more than he is aware of." "I have no pitchfork," called back Senator Tillman, who added that he recognized Senator Chandler's purpose to ridicule him.

The vote was then taken on Senator Tillman's amendments and they were rejected-3 to 48. The three votes in the affirmative were Butler, Quay and Tillman. When Senator Quay voted for the amendments there was a hearty laugh, in which the senator joined.

The tariff bill was then laid aside and at 5:30 o'clock p. m. the senate went into executive session, adjourning

THE CAUSE OF BIMETALLISM.

Successful Work of our Commission in France-Rumors of Fngland's Willing. ness to Make Great Concessions.

London, June 29.-The next issue of The National Review will contain an article announcing an important bimetallic development at the hands of the United States monetary commission, consisting of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson and General Charles Jackson Paine, which will arrive here in a few days. The commission, according to The National Review, will present to the Ditish government a joint statement from France and the United States declaring their "desire to terminate the disastrous experiments inaugurated in 1873 and claiming our good will and active concurrence."

The National Review adds: "We are able to announce that England's reply will be that the government is willing to reopen the Indian mints, to make further substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of silver by extending its use to England, by increasing the legal tender of silver, making silver the basis of notes, empowering the Bank of England to use its silver reserve and that material assistance and strong moral support will be given to the object the United States and France have in

Washington, June 29.-The cablegram from I. don today giving the substance of an article to appear in The which Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is the head, had met with gratifying success in France, and stating positively that England would reopen its Indian mints and otherwise contribute to an extended use of silver, was read with interest by government officials. They had known that the commission was very cordially received in France and that the commissioners were greatly encouraged by the strong and apparently increasing silver sentiment in that country, as the president not long since received from Senator Wolcott a letter to this effect. The statement that England is ready to join in the movement to the extent of reopening her Indian mints is received with many doubts. A copy of the cablegram was shown to the president and to Secretary Gage, but neither of them cared to express any opinion on it beyond the statement that they feared The Review article was overdrawn.

Suicide of a Wealthy Man.

San Francisco, June 30.-John C. Capron, a wealthy citizen of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head while temporarily insane tion and bloodshed and a repetition of from physical suffering. He leaves seven step-daughters, five of whom are Benator Chandler briefly responded to married, and an estate valued at \$150,the South Carolina senator and asked 000. He was 76 years of age and a

A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

RUMORS THAT ONE IS TO BE STARTED AT RALEIGH.

The Factories of the State-Addition to the Monument to Henry L. Wyatt-The Farmers' Alliance at a Low Ebb-The Penitentiary out of Funds-Loose Manner of Paying the Public Pfinters-State Experiment Farm at Southern Pines to be Continued.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel,

Raleigh, N. C., June 29. State Labor Commissioner Hamrick says he has visited one-third of the cotton mills in the state and finds these have over 340,000 sindles. He says he is sure there are over 1,000,000 spindles in the state.

He is now making up a list of the furniture factories. He has reports from seventy-five and is confident there are twenty-five more.

The design for the new monument, or rather the addition to the monument to Henry L. Wyatt, at Richmond, was shown today by Robert H. Bradley. It is in the shape of a flat marble slab, which is fastened to a low cylinder. On the top of the slab are the words, "Henry L. Wyatt, Bethel, June 10, 1861." On the edges are the words "Company A, First North Carolina Regiment. The first confederate killed in battle." Mr. Bradley says it is durance, as the delegates took no recess not claimed that Wyatt was the first and were in session continuously from 10 confederate killed during the war; that Captain Marr, of Fairfax, in a cavalry dash at night was the first, but that

Wyatt was the first killed in battle. J. B. Fortune, clerk of the United States district court, gave his bond today. Like the bonds of many of the new officials, it is in a Baltimore guaranty company. There is talk of a new democratic

daily here. No details can be secured, further than this mere statement. The Farmers' Alliance is at a low

ebb. It has less than \$10,000 in its business agency fund, while last August bringing out a chorus of applause. there was \$30,000. The most earnest efforts are being made to revive interest in the alliance and increase its membership.

agement is in financial straits. Its officials say that on the first day of June there was not a cent of money on hand; that it then owed over \$18,000, and was going in debt at the rate of \$15,000 per month.

The lawyers who appear for the state treasurer in the suits against the public printers say they cannot touch the public printers criminally, but that they want to straighten the matter up. The system of paying the public printers is said by Mr. Rivers, one of the expert examiners, to be very slack; in fact, he says there is no system at all. The public printers take the grave charges against them very cooland populists are foremost in making these charges.

Governor and Mrs. Russell returned today from Wrightsville.

A charter was granted by the secrtary of state today to the Charles Dorsey Drug Company, of Henderson. At the request of the secretary of state, the registers of deeds have returned to him about 400 copies of the acts of the last legislature. He now has enough to supply the demand and

has put a few copies on sale. This morning a negro man was put on a train at Selma, very sick and was brought here. On arrival it was found he was dying. He was placed on a truck at the station.

In a number of counties earnest efforts are being made to induce the commissioners to decline to grant The stee experiment farm at South-

ern Pir : will be continued. The board of agriculture so decides. The directors of the blind institution have elected Mrs. Nina C. Parker mat-

ron; L. O. Speares carpenter. Much Sickness in Cuba

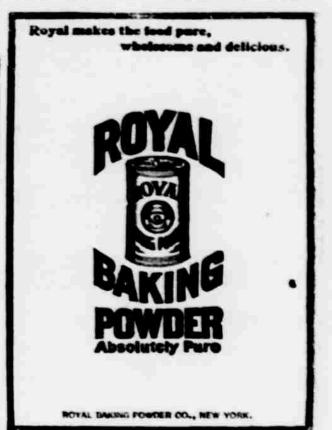
Havana, June 30, via Key West .-

There are 1,500 sick soldiers in the hospitals at Manzanillo, and sickness prevails at a high ratio through the enwhere at least two-fifths of the troops are incapacitated by fever and other disorders. Beds and other nursing facilities are being forwarded from Havana. The Beattie Bros., a prominent firm of English planters in the Manzanillo district, have offered the government one of their warehouses as a military hospital. At San Cristobal, in the province of Pinar del Rio, 6,000 'reconcentrados" are suffering acutely from the existing state of war and from disease. It is reported that the well National Review, to the effect that the known insurgent leader, Baldomero United States monetary commission, of Acosta, has succumbed to fever. The Ledera column brought fourteen women and prisoners to San Cristobal, among whom were Rosa Gomez and Joanna Availna, who had been wounded with bullets. Both were sent to

the hospital at Sagua la Grande. Havana, June 30 .- A special dispatch to La Lucha from Santiago de Cuba says that General Weyler's chief of hospital staff has ordered the immediate construction of additional barracks with beds for the sick. It is added that the local merchants will voluntarily pay the expenses incurred in the erec-

tion of these buildings. The hospital facilities of Guantanamo are also to be increased and new hospitals are to be established at Cobro, Longo, Palma and Tiguabo, all in Santiago de Cuba province.

Alleged Interview With Secretary Sherman Madrid, June 29.-The Correspondencia of this city, publishes an interview which absent during the afternoon and had its New York correspondent claims to have had with Secretary Sherman. The latter is quoted as absolutely denying that the United States government proposed to purchase Cuba, and is said to have added: "American feeling, gen-ranks and refused to allow beer to be erally, does not favor the annexation of served to him. Carter then seized a Cuba. The partisans of such a policy form an unimportant minority. A strong party, however, supports the annexation of Hawaii, and the only connection with Spain is the Ruiz indemnity, upon which this government insists."



OHIO DEMOCRATS

Hold Their State Convention and Nominate a Full Ticket-Harmony and Free Silver the Words of the Day

Columbus, Ohio, June 30.-The democratic state convention here today was one of the most memorable political occasions in the history of Ohio. It was a convention of unanimity of principles. and of differences on men, especially on those who were candiates for places on the state ticket. In the contests for favorites it was also a convention of eno'clock a. m., till almost that hour to-

It was a free silver convention throughout. Every candidate whose name was presented was announced as orthodox in silver doctrine as the cardinal principle of his favorable consideration. While there were some differences of opinion about adopting the anti-trust and the senting voice in the convention to the declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the co-operation of any other nation. And the name of William J. Bryan was mentioned in some way by every speaker as the only sure way of

While there was no place on the state ticket accorded to either the silver republicans, or to the populists, yet representatives of both the elements co-operated in the convention. The silver repub-The penitentiary under its new man- licans and the populists are themselves responsible for having no representative on the ticket as they would not ask it and stated that they were more interested in the platform than in the offices. Out of the 956 votes cast for supreme judge there were 92 for John J. Harper, a silver re-

publican. R. T. Hough, the favorite for governor, was slaughtered because of the opposition of the rural districts to the Mc-Lean men using the large delegation from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and other cities to dictate the head of the ticket. Those running next were Chapman, Welty and Sorg. Welty's name was not pre sented after his friends learned that Chapman had been agreed upon as the compromise candidate. Hough's name was withdrawn before the balloting began and the name of Sorg was with-

ly. It is significant that republicans drawn before the result of the first ballot was announced. Although the McLean men had been in conference during the night and the morning and had agreed to go to Chapman, they scattered their votes on th first ballot and did not concentrate on Chapman on the second ballot any more than necessary to nominate, so as to dissipate as much as possible the report that McLean was naming the state ticket. It is conceded that the McLean men had an understanding with Mr. Chapman and

his managers before the convention con-

vened, and the vote of the strong Mc-

Lean counties for Chapman bears out the report. In addition to the state ticket nominated there is an implied arrangement for John R. McLean for senator with the state candidates as well as the party organization for him. Still it is reported that ex-Congressman Paul J Sorg will also be in the field for senator. The McLean men did not name their first favorite for governor or hold the resolutions as they had fixed them last night, but these concessions were made in the interest of harmony. They wanted nothing in the platform but the declaration for free silver as the paramount issue, but they would not vote against anti-trust and Cuban resolutions when once presented. And they claim all the favor and co-operation with Mr. Chapman that they could have had with Judge Hough without entailing prejudice from the rural districts for having arbitrarily

When it became necessary for the Mc-Lean forces to rally the solid vote of Highland county, the home of Hough, went with that of the delegations from Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo and other tire province of Santiago de Cuba, cities that were strongly for whatever McLean wanted.

A motion was made to endorse W. J. Bryan for the presidential nomination in 1900, but under the ruling of the chair, there was a substitute of three cheers for Bryan, which were given with much vigor, after which the convention adjourned. The ticket is as follows: For governor, Horace L. Chapman; lieutenant governor, Melville D. Shaw; supreme judge, J. P. Spriggs; attorney general, W. H. Dore; state treasurer, James F. Wilson, board of public works, Peter H. Degnan; school commissioner, Byron H. Hurd.

Murdered on the Battleship Indiana

New York, June 30.-Thomas J. Kenny, master-at-arms of the battleship Indiana, was murdered tonight on board the ship as it lay at its moorings at the Brooklyn navy yard. The murderer, Philip F. Carter, walked up to him and without a word of warning, plunged a bayonet blade up to its hilt, in his back. Kenny was a posturar man, although a strict discipliniarian. His home was in Philadelphia. He was 28 years of age and unmarried.

Carter enlisted from Boston in the fall of 1895. He, like the man he killed, is young, being 27 years of age. He has had no service except on board the Indiana.

The murder occurred at 7 o'clock and it was preceded by an altercation. At 6:10 o'clock "beer quarters" were sounded, and the men took their positions in line on the forward deck to receive their rations of beer. Carter was among the number. He had been been drinking and was in a quarrelsome mood. He insisted on pushing the others aside and Kenny, noticing his condition, took him out of the bottle of beer and the master-at-arms took it from him and reported him to the officer of the deck. For this Carter was severely reprimanded. This led to